

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECT OF SUBSTITUTION BETWEEN ELEPHANT GRASS WITH LEAVES MIDRIB PALM OIL ON DIGESTIBILITY OF DRY MATTER AND ORGANIC, AS WELL AS DETERMINE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TWO DIGESTIBILITY ON GOATS

By

Dewi Fatimah Yusuf

The research aimed to determine the effect of substitution between elephant grass with leaves midrib palm oil on dry matter intake, production of feces, digestibility of dry matter and organic; determine the effect of substitution of elephant grass and leaves midrib palm oil; and determine the relationship between digestibility of dry matter and organic on goats. The research uses a randomized block design (RBD), with an average weight of goats 9-21 kg/head consisting of three treatments with three replications ie R1 = 80% concentrate + 20% elephant grass, R2 = 80% concentrate + 20% leaves midrib of palm oil without fermentation, and R3 = 80% 5 concentrate + 20% fermented leaves midrib palm oil. The research was on October – November 2015, at the home Department of Animal Husbandry, Faculty of Agriculture, University of Lampung. The data obtained were analyzed using analysis of variance (ANOVA) on the real level of 5% or 1%. If the treatment shows the real effect, then do a further test Duncan at 5% or 1%. Regression to determine the relationship between dry matter digestibility and organic matter digestibility at the level of 5% or 1%. The results showed substitution elephant grass with leaves midrib palm oil not significant ($p>0.05$) on feed consumption, but significant ($p < 0.05$) on the production of feces and highly significant ($p < 0.01$) the digestibility dry matter and organic. The relationship between the dry matter and organic by the equation $= -3.629 + 1,0249x$, coefficient of determination (R^2) 99.77%, and the value of the correlation (r) +0.9969.

Keywords : goat, leaves midrib palm oil, feed consumption, production of feces, digestibility of dry matter and organic.

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH SUBSTITUSI RUMPUT GAJAH DENGAN PELEPAH DAUN SAWIT TERHADAP KECERNAAN BAHAN KERING DAN ORGANIK, SERTA HUBUNGAN ANTARA KEDUA KECERNAAN PADA KAMBING

Oleh

Dewi Fatimah Yusuf

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh substitusi antara rumput gajah dengan pelepasan daun sawit terhadap konsumsi bahan kering, produksi feses, kecernaan bahan kering dan organik; mengetahui substitusi terbaik pada rumput gajah dan pelepasan daun sawit; serta mengetahui hubungan antara kecernaan bahan kering dan organik pada kambing. Percobaannya menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) berdasarkan bobot badan dengan kisaran 9-12 kg/ekor yang terdiri dari tiga kelompok dengan tiga kali ulangan yaitu R1= 80% konsentrat + 20% rumput gajah, R2= 80% konsentrat + 20% pelepasan daun sawit tanpa fermentasi, dan R3= 80% konsentrat + 20% pelepasan daun sawit terfermentasi. Penelitian ini telah dilaksanakan Oktober – November 2015, di kandang Jurusan Peternakan, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Lampung. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis ragam (ANARA) pada taraf nyata 5% dan atau 1%. Apabila perlakuan menunjukkan pengaruh nyata, dilakukan uji lanjut Duncan pada taraf 5% dan atau 1%. Uji regresi untuk mengetahui hubungan antara kecernaan bahan kering dan organik pada taraf 5% dan atau 1%. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa substitusi rumput gajah dengan pelepasan daun sawit tidak berpengaruh nyata ($p>0,05$) terhadap konsumsi ransum, tetapi berpengaruh nyata ($p<0,05$) terhadap produksi feses dan berpengaruh sangat nyata ($p<0,01$) terhadap kecernaan bahan kering dan organik. Terdapat hubungan erat yang positif antara kecernaan bahan kering dan organik dengan persamaan $y = -3,629 + 1,0249x$, koefisien determinasi (R^2) 99,77%, dan nilai korelasi (r) +0,9969.

Kata kunci : kambing, pelepasan daun sawit, konsumsi ransum, produksi feses, kecernaan bahan kering dan organik